WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING. NOVEMBER 21, 1887.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE QUIEC.

THE EXTRA CONSTABLES HAVE NO DUTY TO PERFORM.

An Immense Crowd Gathers But No. Speeches Made or Demonstration Held-The Hyde Part Meeting Denounces Coercion and Insists on the Right of Public Speech.

LONDON, Nov. 20,-The police arrangements to prevent the proposed meeting today in Trafalgar Square were not so extensive after all as were those of last Sunday, although the force on hand was believed sufficient to disperse, if not prevent, any

unruly gathering.
At 11 o'clock 1,000 constables were in position around the square. There was no attempt made to exclude the public, although anything like a crowd was sharply dispersed. The police patrolled, instead of forming a cordon around the square.

At 1 o'clock 2,000 special constables took up a position in the square. Strong bodies of foot and mounted police held all the converging streets. Five thousand special constables were stationed in the palace

yard.
At 4 o'clock all was quiet in Trafalgar Square and no disturbance was reported at any point. A quarter of an hour later the crowd had increased, and the mounted police kept the people moving. The square had now been cleared and a cordon of police surrounded it. The special con-stable were drawn up behind the police line.

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At 5:30 the crowd around Trafalgar Square had perceptibly lessened and it was evident that any attempt to speak had been abandoned. For the last two hours the mounted police had been constantly engaged in clearing the streets of the crowd. Several arrests were made for obstructing the police. There was a strong force of roughs present, giving considerable trouble during the day to the police. It is estimated that there were 30,000 persons present in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square. The special constables all left the square, having been dismissed for the day.

Despite fog and rain 5,000 persons assembled in Hyde Park. Many of the class known as women reformers were present, and took refuge from the storm under the trees while awaiting the promised demonstration at that point. Marylebone, Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington, Chelssea, and Kennington, and the Brand sent their contingents, all arriving on the ground with drums and files and flaunting banners. Four wagonettes formed the floors for the speakers, and these were surrounded by hanners inscribed "Home rule for Ireland" and "No coercion." A broom also had a prominent position. This was meant as an indication that coercion would soon be swept away. A small force of police was present, but did not interfere with the meeting. The speeches were enthusiastically received. Resolutions were adopted, the first protesting sgainst the imprisonment of the editor, William O'Brisn, and his compatriots. The bands struck up, "God save Ireland."

The second resolution denounced Sir Charles Warren, the head of the London police, and Home Secretary Matthews, and asserted the right of public meeting. During the proceedings the police were subjected the occasional hooting, but the leaders of the meeting quickly repressed this ebullition of feeling. The bands played the "Marseillaise," and the crowd in chorus sang an adaptation of "John Brown's Body" to a local criticism of Sir Charles Warren.

sang an anaptation of "Join Browns Body" to a local criticism of Sir Charles Warren.
Gladstone has a slight cold. He remained indoors all day.
The St. Petersburg Journal expresses gratification at the warmth of the czar's reception by Emperor William.
The Limerick landlords have adopted a resolution favoring dual ownership of land, proposing that the government advance money at 3 per cent, to aid insolvent tenants to pay three years' rent as compensation, the principal and interest to be repaid in thirty-five years.

A league meeting was held at Stepaside, near Dublin, to-day. Michael Davitt, Messrs. Condon, Jonal, Sullivan, and Clancy, nationalist members of parliament, addressed the meeting. Lord Mayor Sullivan was present, and said O'Brien had been moved to Armsgh to be murdered by Meath Orangemen.

Orangemen.

Inquiries made in Dublin fail to confirm the report that O'Brien had again been moved, and a dispatch from Tullamore says he is still there, and in excellent spirits. The jall officials are endeavoring to discover how the clothes were smuggled to him.

At a meeting at Edgeworthtown T. M. Healey warned the government that if O'Brien died in jail there would be blood demanded for blood. He also denounced Judge O'Hagan. THE CROWN PRINCE'S CONDITION.

BEILLIN, Nov. 20.—Drs. Dorn and Dett-weller have arrived at San Remo for the purpose of consulting with Drs. Krause and Bramann. Compresses continue to be applied to the throat of the crown prince at hight and are remarkd without distributed. night and are renewed without disturbing the patient's sleep. Dr. Mark-Hovell oc-cupies a room adjoining that of the crown

prince.

The emperor received Minister Von
Boetticher at noon to-day, and afterward
had a prolonged conference with Prince
Bismarck. Arrangements are being made to have Prince William assume the regnecy of the

empire. PRESIDENT GREVY'S DETERMINATION.

PRESIDENT GREVY'S DETERMINATION.

Paris, Nov. 20.—A meeting of independent deputies of the Left was held today, at which it was decided not to participate in the action proposed by the plenary group unless the previously agreed programme is dropped.

President Grevy has informed M. de Freycinet that he will not yield to the present agitation for his resignation.

President Grevy to-day spoke to several deputies of the immense difficulty in forming a cabinet, but if found insurmountable he would ask the senate to dissolve the chamber. He would then retire, after communicating his views on the situation to the public.

the public.

M. Goblet was summoned to the Elysee

M. Goblet was summoned to the Elysee Palsee this evening, and requested to form a cabinet. He saked for time to study the situation.

The summoning of Clemenceau by the president is taken to indicate that the latter will speedily resign.

M. Clemenceau publicly declared on Saturday that M. Grevy could only retain his office in event of his finding a responsible politician to form a colonet under his presidency.

MIDNIGHT.—President Grevy has sum

aninxiour.—President Grevy has summoned M. Clemenceau to a conference at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The three republican sections in the senate have decided that a presidential crisis has not arrived; that the present crisis affects the cabinet alone, and that it is needless to call a full meeting of all the groups.

DIFFUSION OF SUGAR.

Successful Tests at the Governmen

Experiment Station. WARMOUTH, LA., Nov. 20.—A prelimi-nary test was made at the government experiment station with sixteen sticks of cane Friday. The diffusion batteries worked satisfactorily, 98 per cent. of the sugar in the case being obtained, which, polarizing at 13 0-10, will yield 220 pounds to the ton. The carbonization process will not begin for a week.

Benefit For the Anarchists' Families New York, Nov. 29.—The Central Labor Union, after a beated discussion, decided to-day to give a benefit performance for the fam-ilies of the anarchists executed in Chicago.

Fearful Storm on the Lakes. CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Vessels arriving here report a tremendous storm on the lakes. Capt, Johnson, of the Pubbscot, was washed over beer and drowned.

BARNUM'S QUARTERS BURNED. Three Elephants Perish-Wild Animals Running at Large.

Banderont, Conn., Nov. 20.—About 10 o'clock to-night fire broke out in the cluster of buildings occupied by P. T. Barnum as winter headquarters for his "Greatest Show on Earth." The blaze originated in the main building and is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. An alarm was rung in, followed a few minutes later by a second alarm, which brought the greater part of the fire department to the scene. Another five minutes after the alarm had sounded the streets were filled with thousands of people hurrying toward the spot. It soon became apparent that the new building could not be saved and every effort was made to rescue the animals. Some of them were got safely out, but a large number, including three elephants, Samson, Jim, and Buet, perished in the flames. Hundreds of animals, including elephants, lions, tigers, leopards, camels, and horses were liberated, or else broke loose, and for hours a tremendous uproar ensued. Several persons were picked up in the streets by the infuriated elephants and tossed all around. "Greatest Show on Earth." The blaze

around.

A detail of police pursued a roaring lion and put six or seven bullets into his hide, but with no perceptible result. At midnight the fire is under control but still

and put six or seven bullets into his hide, but with no perceptible resuit. At midnight the fire is under control but still burning.

Thirty-six elephants broke from their fastenings and dashed through the sides of the burning building. Their roars and trumpetings and sounds of torment were terrific. Six elephants and a large African hippopotamus rushed about the streets presenting a sickening appearance. Their sides were burned, and great pieces of flesh a foot equare feil off. Thirty elephants and one large llon made their escape and have started off across the country toward Fairfield and Easton. Great alarm has selzed a great many residents of the west end, and they have taken refuge within their houses with windows barred. William Newman, the elephant trainer, is out of town, and the keepers were not able, in the excitement, to herd the frightened animils. In the horse room were all the ring animals, trained stallions, ponies, &c. These were all burned. In the upper rooms were the tents, poles, seats, harness, &c., for the entire show, and these, too, were all destroyed. In another room were the birds, monkeys, three rhinoceroses, byenss, tigers, lions, and all the menagerie, which fell a proy to the flames. So rapidly did the flames leap across the main building that the fremen made no attempt to save it, but turned their streams upon the chariot buildings and car sheds, which they succeeded in saving, but the heat was so intense that this was accomplished with the greatest difficulty. The total loss is estimated at \$700,000, upon which there was but \$100,000 insurance. Before the building went down Barnum's agents were busy making arrangements for obtaing a new lot of attractions to supply the places of those destroyed.

The watchman making his rounds discovered the fire, and started to give the alarm, when some unknown person hit him on the head with a blunt instrument, felling him to the ground, sad cutting a number of severe gashes in his head. He staggered to his feet and gave the slam, enabling the

DERELICT INSPECTORS.

Indicted for Forging Certificates Admitting Chinamen to the Country. San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The United States grand jury has found indictments against ex-Customs Inspectors William A. Boyd and Ferdinand D. Ciprico, and six Boyd and Ferdinand D. Ciprico, and six other inspectors for illegally aiding and abetting in the landing in the United States of certain Chinese persons. The charges are conspiracy and uttering forged certificates. For years the custom house authorities here have been aware that certificates have been fraudulently issued, and that a number of general certificates had been stolen from the custom office. The collector of the port said to day there is evidence of a long series of frauds, that at least 8,000 or 10,000 certificates have illegally found their way to China and been sold.

NINA VAN ZANDT DYING.

Slowly Starving Since Her Proxy Husband Was Executed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- Nina Van Zandt I believed to be dying. Food has not passed her lips since her husband-as she believes August Spies to have been-perished angust spice to have been—periahed on the gallows. The only nourishment of which she has partaken in all that time besides a little fruit is an occasional drink of milk. She persists in declaring she cannot eat, and that she does not need food, but it is a serious question with her loving parents if the strange, self-willed girl has not determined to abstain from food until death comes to her rellef. Her parents are greatly concerned about her, as she is but a shadow of her former self.

ANARCHISTS' EXECUTIONER. He is Supposed to be a Resident of the Peninsular State.

LESLIE, MICH, Nov. 20.—The hangman of the Chicago anarchists is believed to reside in this city. He is a reputable citizen, but his connection with the famous case leaked out by accident. He is supposed to be a professional hangman, and his mysto-rious visits to several states are supposed to be connected with his business. His for-mer friends now shun him.

BLIND PATTERSON'S CASE. The Jury in the Pension Fraud Case

Disagrees. AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The jury in the trial of "Blind" Patterson, charged with defrauding the government out of a \$13,000 pension, came into court last evening and reported a disagreement. They were sent back, and at 2:15 o'clock this morning, upon announcing that they could not agree, were discharged.

A MISSOURI TOWN WIPED OUT.

Scores of Families Homeless and Suffering From Midwinter's Cold. GRANDY, Mo., Nov. 20 .- A fire, which originated in Murray's restaurant yesterday spread rapidly until over 100 houses and business places were destroyed. The town had no water supply. The temperature is nearly down to zero, and the scores of home-less families are suffering from the terrors of midwinter.

To Depose President Langston. [Special to the REPUBLICAN.]

BICHMOND, VA., Nov. 20.—It is said here that
the Hon. John M. Langston, ex-minister to
Hsyll, now president or the Virginia Collegiate Institute for the education of colored teachers, is to be removed by the next general assembly and a white man put in his place. The colored people are greatly opposed to the move.

The Cardinal and the Knights. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Chronicle's Rome cor-respondent says: "Cardinal Gibbons has sent to the vatican further documents relating to the Knights of Labor, with the object of show-ing that the association is in no way hostile to the Romish Church, and that it is the duty of the church to support the organization.

Hugh J Jewett Improving. Hugh of Sewett Improving.

Havne De Grace, Mn., Nov. 20.—Mr. Hugh
J. Jewett still continues to slowly improve,
and his physicians feel greatly encouraged today. They still persist in having him kept
perfectly quiet and undisturbed for a few
days longer,

SUNK IN A COLLISION.

A DUTCH STEAMER LOST AND 149 OF HER PASSENGERS PERISH.

The Steamer W. A. Scholten Bound For New York Goes Down Ten Miles from Dover-But Ninety of Her 230 Passengers Known to Have Been Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The Netherlands ine steamship W. A. Scholten, which sailed from Rotterdam for New York yesterday, came into collision ten miles off Dover at 10 o'clock last night with steamer Rosa Mary, and sank almost immediately. The scholten had on board passengers and crew to the number of 230, and of these only 90 re known to have been saved. Of the remaining 140, 27 bave been landed at Dover lead, and fears are entertained that the others were also lost, though a few of hem may have been picked up by passing

reached Dover vessels were sent to the rescue, but it does not as yet appear that with the exception of the ninety persons rescued and brought here by the steamer Edre any lives have been saved. The steamer Rosa Mary is lying off Ramsgate with her bows badly stove and her timbers strained. The heads of the Scholten's masts are visible, above the water, from the Dover pier. A dense fog prevailed when the collision occurred, and the Scolten was moving at half speed. No warning of the collision was given, the sudden shock of the contact on the port bow having been the first intimation to the officers of the Dutch steamer of the proximity of another vessel.

The officers of the Scolten deny that the passengers on board the steamer were in bed, but it is the fact, nevertheless, that most of them rushed upon the deck in their night clothes immediately after the collision. As soon as the extent of the damage to the vessel was ascertained the order was given to lower the boats. The ship carried five boats, but only two of them were available, the other three being unseaworthy. The two sound boats were lowered and at the same time it was reported on deck that the ship was making water rapidly and must soon go down. The seenes which followed this announcement were terrible beyond description. Shrieks, prayers, groans, and curses mingled with the boarse voices of the officers giving orders, and the cries of children clinging to their mothers skirts rendered still more heartrending the terror laden shrieks of the latter. The officers displayed admirable coolness, and remained on the bridge and at other posts of duty until the last, several of them, being provided with life beits, remaining until the vessel settled, and leaping into the sea as she went down. Twenty minutes after the two ships came together the Scholten was at the bottom of the channel. All of the passengers and crew who had been fortunate enough to procure life belts floated and were picked up by the Edre's boats, which he rushed or the passengers who does

Scholten sunk.

The captain of the Rosa Mary states that his vessel was run into while anchored southeast of South Sand Head by an unknown steamer. Finding that the Rosa Mary was damaged he proceeded to Dover Roads, where the vessel is now docked. The Rosa Mary was laden with coals for St. Na-

Roads, where the vessel is now decked. The Roas Mary was laden with coals for St. Nazalre.

Among the bodies identified at Dover are these of Mrs. Lebenstein, Henry Blane, Bursing Friedmann, Solomon Goldschmidt, and John Koerle. Of the crew the bodies of Peter Steilberg, chief mate; Duntt, second steward; and Mrs. Hak. chief stewardes, have been identified. The bodies are distorted, showing that death was caused by violence, and not by drowning.

One of those saved is Monte Colio, from the Tyrol. He states that the scenes on the sinking ship were terrible. The steerage passengers, stricken with terror, ran about the deck in wild confusion. The capitain tried his utmost to restore order, but without effect. The passengers rushed for the boats, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers could keep them from jumping into and sinking them. Collo was in the water two hours. When taken out he was greatly exhausted, owing to the extreme cold and his efforts to keep afloat. After the vessel sunk the cries of persons in the water could he heard for a long time in all directions. The following is a list of the persons saved and landed at Dover:

Passengers—Sarah Zuherman, Caroline Muller, Carl Muller, Syet Catzellime, Fred Stepney, Dura Gold, Marla Steiser, T. Robinson, Vandam Foeybram, Johan Binkie, Reich Brombof, Albert Henseler, Madelena Simiel, Anna Konig, C. F. Andeartte, Judi Levense, H. Pastner, S. Wilnie, E. Sioski, S. Alpser, I. Sebotti, E. Suscarich, Charles Miles, A. F. Bergatein, G. Appleby, Pekel Schatmelder, F. Wilma, Francots Reiter, I. Gerung, C. Teske, Meyer Schalsuelder, L. Streick, Barbara Sputz, Maria Hobels, Bergen Kles.

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Crew—Moritz, Ayme, Hulsing, Kennekamp, Mickelbach, Lulk, Fellinge, Meyer, Stom, Felber, Wegendan, Chrisde, Zethoven, Guber, Hallman, Barto, Flekvoys, Konig, Bredius, Kebringen, Man Devooye, Jacob Devries, Driesen, Reikers, Neilsen, Deble, Dohma, Springemaye, Lunsperter, Danower, Kok.

According to the latest statement there were 210 persons on board the Scholten, leaving 132 drowned and missing. The first mate and fourth engineer have been recognized among the dead. The Scholten lies four miles from the Admiralty pier. Her three masts are visible. She is in a position dangerous to navigation. A buoy and lights have been placed around tha wreck, George Moore, passenger, states that when the crash occurred a general rush was made for the deck. "I was told that nothing serious had occurred," he says, "but I secured a life belt. There were six English passengers on board the vessel, and one of these, a girl, asked us to keep in a group that the English might go down together. I was in the water a long time before being picked up. When the Scholten sawk the cries were heartrending. The captain of the Ebro, the rescuing vessel, behaved nobly. He had all his deck load of timber thrown overboard, and this judicious act saved many lives. Only two of the Scholten's boats were lowered, the others could not be got adrift. I do not know whether this was due to any fault on board. The vessel listed over so much that all the boats could not be dropped into the water. The people rushed about in the greatest state of excitement, all trying to get a place in the two boats which had been successfully lowered.

rushed about in the greatest state of excitement, all trying to get a place in the two boats which had been successfully lowered. The scars and disorder prevented many persons being saved. The water was freezing cold. This hastened the death of many, rendering them powerless.

Charles Mills, of Red Hill, Surrey, says the life boats appeared as if they had not

been used for a long time. They had to be chopped away with axes with the assistance of passengers. I called out to those on the bridge to fire rockets. It was a long time before they did. The greatest coafusion prevailed. The ship was right over on her port side before they fired the rockets. I waited until the water touched the boilers, putting out the fires. Then I got hold of a belt, but a Dutch sailor snatched it away. We were all mixed together, foreigners and English clinging to one another in the water. I saw several drowned in this way, and had the greatest difficulty to keep clear of them. I gave a spar to a woman to hol to to. The Dutch sailors wanted to save the n-selves, and even thrust the woman aside. I can swim well, and I swam about until I got to the Ebro, when a rope was thrown to me. After the collision I went down into the cabin and woke two Dutch ladies, but they were paralyzed with terror and would'nt get up despite all entreaties. I heard other complaints about the conduct of the Dutch sailors. The confusion was extreme. Everybody seemed terror stricken. This may account for the apparent want of discipline. The frantic passengers unnerved some of the crew, preventing them from acting as bravely as they might have done. The captain did his best to restore order. I believe a good leek out was kept. We had our lights up."

Mr. Appleby, one of the passengers

his best to restore order. I believe a good leek-out was kept. We had our lights up."

Mr. Appleby, one of the passengers saved, said: "I was in my berth, as also were many others, when the crash came. I immediately rushed to the deck followed by a confured crowd. Upon first reaching the deck I did not think anything much was the matter until I saw that the port bow was stove in close to the rigging and laid open for a great space. The passengers soon crowded the deck, and the captain and officers shouted that all the boats should be lowered. The vessel was then settling down by the head, and the excitiement was at its worst. I had hardly time to look around me before the vessel listed over on her port side, throwing the passengers and crew together on that side of the vessel. Most of the boats were then worthless. Two boats on the port side were swung out and lowered, but the other six were useless. While the sailors were endeavoring to lower the boats the passengers hindered them by rushing frantically against them. The crew tried to keep the passengers back, thus losing valuable time. When the boats were intally lowered there was a rush to get into them. I tried too, but did not atand a chance. Then I decided to trust to a life belt. The scene on the deck was appalling. The passengers and crew were crowded together, and the shrieks of the women, the cries of children, and the shouts of the men were frightful. Some of the passengers were on their knees praying, when the Scholten sank beneath our feet there was a struggle in the icy water. Most of us had life belts. Sarah Gold, Stephney, Robsen, and I kept together. We clung to each other and drifted toward the Euro, finally reaching that vessel."

The second officer declares that every recentified had been taken on hoard the

each other and drifted toward the Euro, finally reaching that vessel."

The second officer declares that every precaution had been taken on board the Scholten. A good lookout was kept, and Capt. Tast not only had the ordinary watch on the bridge at the time of the disaster, but all the officers, who intended to remain there until the vessel was fairly down the channel.

The captain was last seen at his post try-ing to quiet the passengers and get the boats off. boats off.

It is reported that the captain of the Rosa
Mary denies the statement that his vessel
was in collision with the W. A. Scholten. He
avers that the Rosa Mary was injured by a
collision with another vessel while lying at

AFFLICTED WITH LEPROSY.

The Sad Case of a Brazilian Mother and Child in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPRIA, PA., Nov. 20 .- The two epers, mother and daughter, about whom pere has been so much comment during the past two weeks, came into the office of the board of health yesterday of their own accord and were sent out to the Municipal Hospital for contagious diseases in the hos-pital ambulance. When the unfortunate we man raised her veil her face presented a dreadful appearance. It looked as though it had been scalded. The skin was drawn and contracted and seamed with wrinkles. The bands and arms which she displayed were covered with a shiny siin, which was

a'so cracked and scamed. The little girl, who is only about 12 years old, did not seem to be as bad as the mother, although her face showed plainly that she was suffering from some skin disease. Both mother and daughter were neatly dressed, and the former seemed to fully realize the position which she was in.

The woman said that her name was Isabella Mirande. She declined to give any definite information about her family. Toe poor woman, however, told her story in a general way, her voice-toked sometimes by sobs and tears flowing from her eyes. She is a native of this country and about twenty years ago married a native of Brazil. They lived here for ten years and then went to Brazil, taking the two children they then had with them. Since that time they have lived in that country, most of the time in Para. Two other children were born to them. The woman's husbind, who died several years ago, was captain on a boat disease. Both mother and daughter were them. The woman's busblad, who dies several years ago, was captain on a boat that piled up and down the Amazon, and the woman says that whatever the nature of the disease is with which herself and daugh-ter are afflicted she is positive it is the effect of poison.

of poison.

About four years ago they both ate of a Brazilian plant which is very poisonous. In that country they have a root which much resembles a potato, but the effects of which on the human system are deadly. One of these roots was cooked by mistake, and the woman and her child partook of a portion of the dish before the error was discovered. They afterwards became sick. The disease seemed to take a deeper and deeper hold, until finally they were reduced to a ch seemed to take a deeper and deeper hold, until finally they were reduced to such straits that it was determined to send them both to this country for medical treatment. They have relatives in this city, and to them they came about two years ago, and here they have resided ever since.

Mrs. Mirande says that she has been under the care of Dr. Van Arlingen, but was never told the exact nature of her disease. She does not know now positively just what it is. Her condition and that of her child, she stated, has much improved since they have been here in Philadelphia, and about three weeks ago she determined to return to her home in the city of Para. She has two grown up children down there, one of whom is a young woman, who is married, two grown up children down there, one of whom is a young woman, who is married, while the other is a boy of 10, who is learning to be a pilot. Her youngest child, about 5 years old, is also there. All these are perfectly heathy, and have never displayed any symptoms of the disease.

Mrs. Mirande left this city and went to New York, where she took passage on a steamer for Brazil, but she did not know the name of the vessel. Scarcely had they got well out at sea when the ship's physician found out what was the matter with the two passengers, and the captain determined to land them at the first coportunity. The vessel put in at Newport News, and the sarely shilled woman and her little girl were obliged to disembark, being told that under the circumstances it would be impossible to put them ashore in a Brazilian

that under the circumstances it would be impossible to put them ashore in a Brazilian port. She determined at once to come back to this city, and arrived at Broad street station yesterday morning. Heart broken at not boing permitted to go back to her home, filled with misgivings that she would not see her other children any more, and knowing that she had a disease, whatever it was, which would cause all to shan her, she concluded not to go back to her friends, but to let the health authorities attend to her case. The fact that lepers had been in this city was made known to the board of health on Nov. 1, although they had probably left at that time. Dr. Ford, who was then seen, gave it as his opinion that leprosy was not conit as his opinion that legross was not con-tagious, unless a person came into actual contact with the sufferer or handled the

contact with the sufferer or handled the clothing.

In his report of the cases to the County Medical Society, Dr. Van Arlingen says; "Leprosy is Indeed contagious, it my belief, and in that of the majority of observers, but contagious in a slow and uncertain manner."

WILLIAM A. J. SPARKS.

Ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington.

Land Commissioner Sparks would not yield to the will of his superior, Secretary of the Interior Lamar, and had to step out. This is the whole story in a nutshell. In accepting the commissioner's letter of resignation President Cleveland assured him



of his appreciation "of the rugged and un-yielding integrity" which characterized his official conduct. Sparks is not extinguished by what has happened. Rumors are float-ing around of intentions to make him a United States senator, minister to Mexico, or governor of the commonwealth of Illi-nols.

or governor of the contained of the nois.

William A. J. Sparka, of Illinois, resides at Carlyle. He is a native of Indiana, born near New Albany, in the Hoosier state, on Nov. 10, 1828. When he was about S years of age his parents moved to Illinois, where they soon after died, leaving him to make his way in the world without their aid and restorated.

protection. In 1853 he was appointed by President In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce land receiver for the Evansville land office. He held the office three years. In 1856 he was presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket, and the two succeeding years he was a representative to the legislature of his state. He was elected to the senate of illinois in 1863 and 1864. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held in New York. His was re-elected to the forty-fifth, forty-sixth, and forty seventh Congress was.

WITH THE GREAT MAJORITY. Those Who Answered the Demand of

Time's Reaper. Dr. George W. Brooks was buried yester day afternoon from Israel Colored M. E. Church, First and B streets northwest. The funeral cortage comprised the Grand Com-mendery K. T. Grand Lodge of Masons and

mandery K. T. Grand Lodge of Masons and several Masonic bodies. The services were conducted by Reva. Dyson and Williams. The Masonic burial services were read by John W. Freeman and Wm. Lee. The Interment was made in Harmonial burial ground. Dr. George W. Brooks died about two weeks since at Denver, Col., of typhoid pheumonia and was buried there. At the request of the Grand Lodge of this District the remains were disinterred and sent to this city for final burial. THE FUNERAL OF MRS, MARY R. SHOEMAKER

the remains were interred in Congression:

emetery. MEMBER OF CUSTER CAMP DEAD MEMBER OF CUSTER CAMP DEAD.

The funeral of A. J. Sheridau, a member of Custer Guard Camp, company B. 24 battalion, National Guard, will take place at 7 o'clock this morning from the Cuurch of the Immaculate Conception. The company will form the military escort from the house, corner of Grant avenus and Houndary street, to the church and from theace to Mount Olivet Cemetery. Mr. Sheridan died Friday morning of typhoid pneumonia, and his death was greatly regretted by his friends, and especially by his companions, who admired him for his many virtues. He was just 20 years old. was just 20 years old.

Very few of the many people who occupy oms in some of the large office buildings of this city ever stop to think of the source of the heat which makes their quarters comfortable during the fail and winter months. They take it as a matter of course. A REPUBLICAN reporter invaded the engine room of the Pacific building, on F street, a few days since, and made the acquaintance of Engineer Riffenburgh. A cleaner, more dainty looking place could hardly be found, where coal and oil are in use, than down under that big building. Everything seemed to be in perfect order; the machinery, where there was no friction; was painted brilliantly in red, green and gold, while the bright parts were as mirror-like as elbow-grease could make them. Even around the bollers there was an entire abof this city ever stop to think of the source as chow-grease could make them. Ever around the bollers there was an entire ab sence of dirt. Those engineers who think they cannot keep their precincts clean car steal a leaf out of Mr. Riffenburgh's book.

Typhoid Abating in Cincinnati. CISCINNATI, Nov. 20.—The death rate from yphoid fever has materially decreased, and cars of an epidemic have abated.

FINIST quality pearl opera glasses \$7.52, our own importation. Sold eisewhere for \$10, Jacobs Brothers, 1229 Peousylvania avenue.

PERSONALITIES. Hon. John Kean, Ja., is registered at Worm Gov. E. J. ORMSLUE, of Vermont, is regis

Hon, W. B. Cocknan, of New York, is regisred at Wormley's. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE G. H. BIVES, New York, is at Wormley's.

ity, died at his home in Lancaster, Ohio, last sturday morning. CHARLES P. Ross, who won the foot race in the carnival in this city in 1870, died at War renton, Va., on the 10th instant. HON. E. L. RUSSELL, Gen. Atty, and H. S.

Depue, general freight agent, Mobile and Ohio allroad, are stopping at Wormley's. Judge Thomas Hol. Labay, chief of the re-ceipts und expenditures division of the regis-ter's office, who has been sick, is convelescing. MISS GUSSER MARSHALL and Miss Notice Williams, of Portland, Oreg., after an extended tour through the United States and

Canada, are visiting their cousin, Mrs. Madi-son Davis, of A street southeast. SENATOR RIDDLESSERGES has accepted an in vitation to deliver an oration on the occasion of the twentieth auniversary of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien at Industrial Hall, Philadelphia, before the united Irish societies of that city on

GO INTO THE SANCTUARY

TO KNOW GOD AND APPRECIATE HIS GREATNESS.

The Church the Highest Moral Standpoint of the Day-Life's Journey-Unconscious Influences-Able Discourses From Eminent Divines.

The First Presbyterian Church was well filled yesterday morning, when Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Kingsford, of Oswego; Miss Minnie Alexander, of Claveland, Ohio, and Miss Julia Saverance, of Bridgeport, Onto, all classmates with her at Wella's College, entered the presidential pew. Rev. Dr. Sunderland preached, his text being Psalms 1xxiii, 17: "Until I went into the sanctuary of God; then understood

into the sanctuary of God; then understood I their end."

The perplexity of the psalmist when he surveyed the conduct of the world, and beheld what seemed to him to be the unequal distribution of the desirable things of this life was clearly portrayed. He saw the ungudly "prosper in the world," he observed them "increase in riches," and then he said, "Verily, I have cleansed my heart in vain, and washed my hands in innocency. For all the day long have I been plaqued." The wicked flourished while the good man suffered. It seemed as though God had foreaken the world. When the psalmist sought to soive this great riddle he said at first "it was too painful for me," but He afterward said, "until I went into the senetuary of God; then understood I their end." There is always one position, one stand-

There is always one position, one standpoint, from which works of art may be best
seen, and the best point from which to view
the world and its affairs is the sanctuary—
the church. The doctor did not advocate
the church's taking up the great questions
of the day, but he said that those questions
could only be satisfactorily settled by the
statesman who looked out upon them from
that greatest of all eminences—the Christian
church. The great wonders in nature and
art could only be thoroughly understood
and state of the same that the same
who had gone to them; so, to know God
and His greatness one must go to the sanctuary where all his attributes are centraltuary where all his attributes are central-ized. The harmony of sentiment which ex-ists between the various denominations was nentioned as being a gratifying feature is

mentioned as being a gratifying feature in religious progress.

The church was conclusively shown to be the highest moral standpoint of the day. Nothing could bring mankind up to a full understanding of the things of this life to come as could the church. It exaits men until they reach that heavenly standpoint from which they shall see each other as they are "when the mists have rolled away."

away."

Rev. Joseph May, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, occupied the pulpit of All Soul's Church yesterday morning. The subject of the discourse was "Life's Journey," and the text from Ecclesiastics, il, 3: "There is a time to be born and a time to die." The doctor delivered an eloquent address, showing the need of the hope of an eternal life, and in the course of his remarks alluded to the general rejoleing attending the birth of a child from the time of Eve to the arrival of the last little one who had came to bless a home, and what a revelation it was to the fathers and mothers of heaven's bounty. "However useful a single life might be," said the minister, "it failed to realize the full measure of the Creator's bounty. Who could guess what depths of power or care or the wells of affection the little unknown being had brought with him from out of the eternities? He had come to be the prop and support of a parent's declining years, or she had come to be the angel of the home. It was a being full of the mystery of promise, and when one thought of the procession of errors and pain awaiting the little feet one instinctively paused and wondered at its beginning life with a smile. As one was reminded of the mystery of his origin year after year on the anniversary of his origin year after year on the anniversary of his origin year after year on the anniversary of his brith it was realized that life was a TALKING OF LIFE'S JOURNEY. The funeral of Mrs. Mary R. Shoemaker, took place vesterday afternoon from the First Meth. Effst street and Virginia avenue southeast. The sacred edifice was crowded to the doors with the friends of the deceased. The Sunday school children were also present, and the little ones here testimony of their love for the lady by placing on the beautiful casket a broken column of flowers. The funeral excretees were conducted by Revs. C. S. Arnett, pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Gray, who came here purposely to participate in the services, he having been a former pastor of the lady. The floral offerings were very beautiful and profuse. A pretty gift was a cross, the remembrance of Mr. Edward V. Connor and Mrs. Thomas S. Denham. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Gray, who was followed in an address by Pastor Arnett. The pallbearers were Messrs. Wm. B. Hartley, Thomas S. Denham, P. W. Harbin, N. Brewer, Sam. Ramby, and Richard Emmons. The remains were interred in Congressional Cemetery.

soldier to stand guard, while the parents prayed that he be spared the perils of the march to the grave? It was to dit him for eternity: that he might find the truth. The little private himself, however, started on the march very cheerfully, full of hope, accepting the real for the unreal, and pinch-beck for pure gold for many a day, and fearless of the pitfalls awaiting him, and which filled his parents' hearts with a pore-heasion for his safety. It was a grand fight to enter on, and the reward was eternal truth, for nothing else could compensate life, a mystery, and which could only be attained through the outward forms of life's experience. The price demanded was sometimes dear, but its cost was the measure of its value. No other reason existed for being born, but to be fitted for eternity; to gain by development, through experience, eternal truth, without which there was no compensation for life. If not, why to pay so much and receive so little, to toil so hard and go such a short way, and to suffer so much? Without the eternal element truth lost its charm and its value. St. Paul, in his anxiety to care for his followers, said he died daily, so every day seemed to challenge all to the beginning of a new birth with the freshuess of another day.

As the years rolled on it became apparent

As the years rolled on it became apparent As the years rolled on it became apparent that there was a time to die, there was a limit to enjoyment, and with advancing years came satiety. It would be unbearable to live on forever, and what a beautiful thought it was that as the end of life drew near the soldier could lay down his arms, knowing he should rise and take on youth in a new cavironment. Might the dream of eternity, with its joy and beauty, be true, and care and sorrow be unknown."

UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE.

UNCONSCIOUS INPLUENCE. Rev. H. R. Naylor, D. D., preached to a large congregation in Hamline Methodist Episcepal Church last night on "Unconscious Induence." His text was from St. John xx, S: "Then went in also that other diaciple which came first to the sepulcher, and he saw and believed."

The seven preceding verses were read as

The seven preceding verses were read as an introduction to the text, to show that the remarks were not meant to apply to the death or resurrection of Jesus Christ, but to show that while this other disciple was

to show that while this other disciple was first at the sepulcher, still he did not go in until Peter had set the example; following him he saw and believed.

"The greater part of history," said the doctor, "is unwritten, at least by man; the records are very L.complete so far as they relate to individuals. How much has there been of silent heroism? How many unknown heroes have lived and died whose names are not on the records of earthly history. We read and write about the men who led armies, the men who harrangued history. We read and write about the men who led armies, the men who harrangued senates, the men who established empires, Jenor Silas H. Wight, well known in this | the men who enacted laws (benficial or in-

senates, the men who established empires, the men who enacted laws (benificial or injurious), the men who have sung, who have made something, have done something; in a word, the world desires to know of such men as have done something with a purpose. The law deals with a prisoner according to his intent; it asks why did he do it?"

Man's motives were fully discussed in all lights, and the result arrived at was toat men were measured or weighed by them. "The influence we wield," said he, "will soldon be other than consistant with the character we possess; the influence may not seem to us to be great, but it will be felt. Usually, if we are good our influence will be good, while if we are bad, our influence will be good, while if we are bad, our influence will be bad. We should not conclude that unconscious influence is small or valueless because it is apparently unseen." Instances were given where silent influence were far more powerful than the noisy ones, and the statement made that God's greatest influences among men are the, to us, quiet, unconscious powers. How often do we find that the unconscious powers.

liarity of some person's appearance defeats the object for which they are striving; some little eccentricity upsets all their plans."

The peculiarities of the dress, the voice, the gait of certain people were very cleverly and pleasingly touched upon. The unconscious initiation of parents by children was also alluded to in a manner that was novel to many, and a little quiet but keen sarcasm was indulged in at the expense of those people who sped the expensive fashions of the rich. How little things have a constantly spreading influence was illustrated in a very effective manner. "An hour of wrongdoing," and the preacher, "It may be unintentional, will bury fifty years of sanctified life." Inconsistency in business, in pleasure, or in social life should be quarded syntast. Christ's influence by His life and death was far greater than that of the words He uttered. "I don't remember a word my mother said except in one prayer she offered for me, but I do remember for heautiful Christian life and her triumphant death."

"We cannot escape responsibility. No man liveth into himself. You may be living in a narrow circle, but you are either as ray of sunstine or a dark cloud, a zephyr or a whirlwind. Our influence will partake of our true character. Butter be the little violet in the deep valley, unseen, but smelt by the passing traveler, than the deadly upas tree, with its poison one power; better be the woman who emous power; better be the woman who emous power; better be the woman who esws away ber life honorably in a garret than the woman who enjoys the riches of this world coupled with dishonor—the first lives always, the other one never knew what it was to they. You may never be a Nagara, with its rush and rear, but you may be a sireamiet to lave tired feet. You may never be a sun with all its power and glare, but you may be a surfationale, cheering the hearts of the people; you may never be a chieftain, leading thousn's to battle, but you may be a mightingale, cheering the hearts of the people; you may never be

THE OLD OFFICERS TO STAY. How the Contest for House Positions Will Terminate.

A NATIONAL REPUBLICAN representative set a gentleman who keeps himself well up with the happenings about town and said to bim "What are the Democrats going to do in organizing the House of Representatives?"
"All of the old officers," said the gentle

"All of the old officers," said the gentleman, "will be re-elected. Carlisle has a walk-over for the speakership, and the others have all combined against outsiders."
"But," said the rustler, "it is generally understood that Leedom, Clarke, and Dalton have no opposition, and that Donelson, the only one who has, is left by the others to fight his own batties."
"Don't fool yourself about that; the 'ins' are fighting the 'outs' all along the line. That letter of Holman's meant that Dalton, the House postmaster, was working his friends for Donelson. If you will take a look round town you will see 'lke' Hill and Mr. Leedom's cashler, his two most trusted licutensats, as busy as bees in a tar barrel, and Clarke's chief man is engaged in the same way; they are all working the combination."

nation."
"Well," said the reporter, "you seem to
think the old organization will remain in-"Yes," was the answer, "there are several men who want to be doorkeeper, and each has some strength; but they are fighting Lectom Clarke, Dalton and Donelson, all for Donelson's place. If they were to change their tactics and make a fight for all the places there might be a chance to win. The 'outs' are always the strongest, if they only know how to utilize their strength. They are wasting it now." And so the two parted.

ALEXANDRIA MATTERS.

Items of Interest Gathered for the "Republican's" Readers. The Alexandria Musical Association will ender a hop to their young lady friends at

their hall on King street this evening at 8 Cards are out for the wedding of Mr. S. G. Brent, a prominent young lawyer of

this city, to Miss Rebecca Tabb, of Balti-more, Md., to take place on Wednesday, the 23d instant, in Baltimore.

the 23d instant, in Baltimore.

The young business men of this city will give a social hop to their many young lady friends at Mc Burney's Hall on Wednesday evening next, which will be the first hop of the season, and will consequently be largely attended.

It is understood that Mr. I. W. Corbett, who has recently been elected to the legislature from this city and county, will at the next meeting of the city council tender his resignation as a member of that body. The vacancy will be filled by an election by the people of the third ward. The most prominent candidates spoken of at present are Mr. G. W. M. Ramsay (Democrat) and H. M. Foltz (Independent Republican). It is generally believed that the seat will go to a Democrat.

As the present legislature is Democratic and the term of the corporation judge of this city—N. B. Meade—expires in 1888, the probabilities are that the position will be given to a Democrat. Among the probable candidates for the position will be given to a Democrat. Among the probable candidates for the position are mentioned the names of Judge Charles E. Stuart, Leonard Marbury, A. W. Armstron, and J. K. M. Norton.

Perservance Ledge of Good Templars.

Perservance Lodge of Good Templars The meeting of this active lodge in Elks' Hall last Saturday evening was largely attended, and the proceedings especially interesting. One new member was initiated and four propositions were received. Brother Frear, from the Finch memorial committee, reported the final arrangements made for memorial service, to be held in Mount Vernon Church at 3 o'clock p. m. on the first Sunday in December. In the good of the order exercises, conducted by Sister Frear, the following were given: Vocal solos, by Sisters Molife Phillips and Edson; recitations, by Brother Harrison and Sister Pumphrey, of Clements Lodge; duet, by Sisters Frear and Kalatrom; remarks, by Brothers Hatch of Virginia, Lee, Frear, and Biddings. The lodge adjourned for two weeks to accommodate the grand todge, which will open its annual session in Eika' Hall next Saturday night. teresting. One new member was initiated

The Irish Patriot's Funeral

Nrw York, Nov. 2).—The funeral of John -Breslin, the Irish patriot, took place to-day from the late residence of the deces-ed, 43 Canal street. There was a large a sthering friends from various cities of the Union. T Canal street. There was a large gathering of friends from various cities of the Union. The following acted as pailbearers: Gen. Thomas F. Burke. John Bevoy, Thomas Carke Luby, Austin Gibbons, Daniel Byrne, William Raustree, Dr. William Carroll, and Luke Dillon, of Philadelphia: James Roynolds, of New Haven, and John King. The L.E.B. and Clauving Gael were numerously tepresented, the former by President Thomas P. Masterson, Vice President Samuel Cavanugh, and others. The interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

Turkish Rug Auction-Last Day. Terkish Rug Auction—Last Day.
Te-day, (Monday), at il a. m. and iso p. m.,
Duncanson Brothers, corner Ninth and D
streets, will hold the closing out sales of the
Turkish and Versian goods, when will be peremplorily offered is very large camel's hair,
royal macque, khorassan, Turkish, Persian,
and Ouchack carnets, 3D portieres of choice
colors, over 100 small and medium sized Darbesian, Tebriz, Cashmers, Shireao, Bokhara,
and Khorassan rugs of unusual beauty: large
variety of Damascus yellow silks, Bulgarian
doylies, Persian piano and table-spreads, and
many other easiern articles. This is positively
the last day, and great basgains may be expected.

The Weather.
For the District of Columbia, Maryland,

and Virginia—Fair weather, slowly rising temperature, light to fresh northwesterly winds becoming variable.

Thermometer readings: 7 a. m., 32.0°; 3 p. m., 36.0°; 10 p. m., 29.0°; mean temperature, 32.0°; maximum, 43.0°; minimum, 23.0°; mean relative humidity, 69.0°; total precipitation, 11 inches.

NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

SAILING OF AN ENGINEER CORPS TO MAKE THE PRELIMINARY LOCATION.

The Steamer Hondo Will Carry the Party-Increased Force for the Field-The Water Way Will be 170 Miles in

Length. One week from next Wednesday a corps of forty engineers will sail from New York for Greytown, Nicaragua, for the purpose of making a preliminary location of the projected ship canal across the isthmus. They, will leave in the Hondo, a steamer chartered for the expedition, and will stop at Jamaica and the Fortune Islands to take on board at each place about forty laborers. Additional laborers will be in waiting at Greytown, Nicaragua, and the entire force to go into the field will constitute forty officers and one hundred and ten laborers.

This expedition is sent out by the Nica-regus Canal Construction Company, of which Francis A. Stout, of New York, is the president and Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., chief engineer. The other officers are as follows: Treasurer, Horace L. Rotchkies; secretary, J. W. Miller: general manager, Commander H. C. Taylor, U. S. N :

efficers are as follows: Treasurer, Horace L. Hotchkies; secretary, J. W. Miller: general manager, Commander H. C. Taylor, U. S. N.; chief aealstant engineer, Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U. S. N.; attorneys and counsel, Daly, Hoyt, and Mason, of New York. The board of directors comprises a number of capitalists prominent in financial circles, largely of New York, among whom is Gen. E. F. Beale, of this city.

The surveying party will be under the immediate charge of Mr. Peary, chief assistant to Chief Engineer Menocal. The work will be begin at Gircytown, whose the cogineers will move westward, soon striking the San Juan river, which then forms the canal route to Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea nicaty miles long and at an cievation of 110 feet above sea level. At the western end of the lake the route leads to Bitto, on the Pacific. From sea to sea the canal will be 170 miles long, of which 130 miles is lake and river navigation. leaving but forty miles of excavation. The level of the lake is reached by four locks in the eastern portion of the line and three in the western division.

The personnel of the party has been completed, and appointments made by the company upon the nomination of Mr. Menocal. The engineers chosen for the important work comprise those experienced in their profession, and great care has been taken in making the selections. The entire corps will consist of separate parties, five land surveying, one hydrographic, and one boring party. The personnel is as follows:
Chiefs of parties—J. Francis Le Baron, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Domingo Garcia Cartaya, Mexico; Frank P. Davis, of this city; J. W. Pethard, St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. J. W. Maxwell, U. S. N.; Peter Kalb, Hoboken, N. J. First assistant engineers or transitimen—W. V. Alford, Ohle; J. G. Holcombe, this city; F. T. Bernhard, New York; H. C. Miller, Louisville, Ky.; P. H. Bevier, New York; Macdonough Craven, Boston, Mass. Second assistant engineers or transitimen—W. V. R. Van Wyck, Jr.
Chainmen: Louis Wm. Mohun, G. B. Stratan, John M. Murphy,

A medical staff of several experienced doctors will accompany the expedition, and every means to preserve the health of the party will be taken.

The engineers of the party have extensive records in their profession, and have been engaged in works in various parts of the world. Mr. Peter Kolb, a chief of the party, a graduate of the Technical University at Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, has been engaged in various surveys and construction of railroads in Mexico, South America, and the United States. He was for some time employed on the Panama canal, and had to resign his position on account of the unhealthfulness of the climate. His last work was on the Costa Rica railway extension to Cartago.

rallway extension to Cartago Frank P. Davis, of this city, is a graduate of the Univerty of Michigan, and was employed in the War Department as a draughtsman. He has been in charge of location of railroads in Michigan, and for some time was resident engineer of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.

Domingo Garcia Cartava is a distinguished engineer of Mexico, and has figured prominently in railroad enterprises of that country.

J. Francis Le Baron has extensive experience in engineering enterprises in Florida, having surveyed and estimated for a number of canals in that state and in other engineering projects. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and secretary of the Southern Society of Civil Engineers, and the author of standard articles on the "Archwology of Florida."

Florida."

H. C. Litchfield, of Tallahassee, Fla., is an Englishman, and served as a midshipman in the British royal navy. He left the service, and after graduating as an engineer accepted employment at Natal, South Africa, and later joined the Cape Colony government railway service.

F. T. Beruhard, late assistant engineer of the Standard Gas Light Company, New York, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, in which state he engaged in the state geological survey, and afterwards

Wisconsin, in which state he engaged in the state geological survey, and afterwards went to Mexico, and was employed on the Mexican National railroad.

J. W. Pethard is an Englishman, formerly an officer of the English navy, and has been connected with extensive engineering projects in India.

The concession granted by Nicaragua to the company, and which was ratified by that government last April, is as liberal as could be desired. It gives to the company the exclusive privilege of building and operating the canal and a railroad for ninety-nire years, with a privilege of extending their control for a like period. The scaports at the entrances of the canal are to be free to the merchant vessels of all nations. Large donations of lands in alternate sections along the route of the canal, amount ing to 190 square miles, are given to the company.

donations of lands in alternate sections along the route of the canal, amount ng to 300 square miles, are given to the company. The final surveys now soon to be commenced are, under the terms of the concession, to be commenced within one year after its ratification by the Nicaraguan congress, and a year and a half is allowed to complete them, and \$2,000,000 must be spent on construction during the first year of work.

Admiral Ammen, who has long been known as a champion of the Nicaragua canal project, believes this route is perfectly practicable, free from complicated or doubtful engineering problems and that it is the most economical, convenient, and safe route for interoceasic ship communication between the Atlautic and Pacific occans. He says that as now located the navigation from sea to sea would be 170 miles, of which forty miles are to be excavated, possibly admitting of a reduction of ten miles by the further substitution of estuary navigation in the castern division. Not less than fourteen miles can be excavated by dredgers, and the remainder will almost wholly be effected by machine labor. The last partial survey made two years ago developed the estuary of the San Francisco river, mear the Carribean sea coast, actually adding, be says, 50 per cent. to the commercial value of the route. The further development of estuary navigation will doubtless shorten the mileage of excavation and further lessen the cost of construction and maintenance of the canal, but to what extent can only be known when the work of this surveying party is committed. The estimated cost of the canal is \$55,000, what extent can only be known when the work of this surveying party is completed. The estimated cost of the canal is \$55,000,-000, and it may be completed in six years, of which time one year, perhaps, would be expended in perfecting the location and making the necessary preparations for active operations.